

such as alphanumeric keys, by means of which the user can enter a telephone number, write a text message (SMS), write a name (associated with the phone number), etc. Each of the twelve alphanumeric keys 7 is provided with a figure "0-9" or a sign "#" or "*", respectively. In alpha mode each key is associated with a number of letters and special signs used in text editing. The keypad 2 additionally comprises two soft keys 8a and 8b, two call handling keys 9, and a navigation key 10.

B1 [Paragraph beginning at page 6, line 5 has been amended as follows:]

The two soft keys 8a and 8b have functionality corresponding to what is known from the handsets Nokia 2110TM, Nokia 8110TM. The functionality of the soft keys depends on the state of the handset and the navigation in the menu by using navigation key 10. The present functionality of the soft keys 8a and 8b is shown in separate fields in the display 3 just above the keys 8a and 8b.

B2 [Paragraph beginning at page 6, line 24 has been amended as follows:]

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate alternative handsets to that in Figure 1. The handset of Figure 3 differs in that the navigation key is a roller key. The roller key can be rolled for navigation and pressed for selection, and assists speedy movement through display pages. The handset of Figure 4 differs in that it has a single soft key 8c and a single call handling key 9. The single soft key operates as in the Nokia 3110TM.

B3 [Paragraph beginning at page 6, line 31 has been amended as follows:]

B2

Figure 2 is a block diagram of the most important parts of a preferred embodiment of the handset, these parts being essential to understand the invention. The preferred embodiment of the handset of the invention is adapted for use in connection with a GSM network, but, or course, the invention may also be applied in connection with other handset networks, such as other kinds of cellular networks and various forms of cordless handset systems or in dual band handsets accessing sets of these systems/networks. The microphone 6 receives the user's speech, and the analogue signals formed thereby are A/D converted in an A/D converter (not shown) before the speech is encoded in an audio part 14. The encoded speech signal is transferred to control means 18. The control means 18 comprises a processor, which may support software in the handset. The control means 18 also forms the interface to the peripheral units of the apparatus, wherein the peripheral units can comprise a RAM memory 17a and a Flash ROM memory 17b, a SIM card 16, and display 3 and the keypad 2 (as well as data, power supply, etc.). The control means 18 communicates with a transmitter/receiver means 19, e.g. a circuit which is adapted to send/receive a [request/respond] request/response to/from a telecommunication network. The audio part 14 speech-decodes the received signals, which are transferred from the control means 18 to the earpiece 5 via a D/A converter (not shown).

B3

Paragraph beginning at page 8, line 27 has been amended as follows:

In the embodiment of the invention shown in figure 5c, however, rather than display both static and react-to items together, the react-to items are

each given a static instance on the display, which links to the corresponding react-to item. For example, static instances can be identified by the user in this embodiment by the presence of square brackets [] on the display.

B3

Looking at display pages 501 and 502, display page 501 comprises a static instance 521 "starters []" which links to a starters selection list on the starter page 502. The menu page 501 may be replaced by the starters page 502 when the user selects the "select function" 522 by actuating the corresponding soft key (for example the softkey 8a of the handset shown in figure 1).

Paragraph beginning at page 9, line 13 has been amended as follows:

In this embodiment, the user has selected the starters static instance "starters []" 521 by moving the cursor to that option and pressing the select soft key. Hence, the handsets processor 18 causes the display to show a new display page, namely the linked starters page 502. The user then scrolls through the options (for example using navigation key 10 in the handset of figure 1) and presses the select soft key when the starter he desires is highlighted. The display then reverts to showing the main menu page, but with an indication of the starter choice selected (display page 503). This may occur automatically upon selection or in response to the user selecting the back function 523 by actuating the associated right [softkey] soft key 8b.

Paragraph beginning at page 9, line 24 has been amended as follows:

The user then selects the next meal type he desires: in this case a main course. The static instance "main course []" is highlighted (display page 504) and upon selection, the processor controls the display to show the linked

26

B

page, namely the main course page 505. In order to enable the user to make a selection quickly and with the minimum amount of scrolling, this main course page 505 displays further static instances corresponding to main courses of certain types, namely meat, fish and vegetables. In this case, the user has highlighted the fish option, thus eliminating the need to plough through the meat and vegetable dishes unless he so desired. In this example, King Prawn Jalfrezi is selected (from display page 506) and the display reverts back to show the menu page 507, now with starter and main course options indicated. Due to the small size of the display, and the number of meal types available, no extra lines are available on this handset display for new text. Hence, as one display line is not long enough for the full text, the term King Prawn Jalfrezi has been truncated on line 562. In order to indicate this to the user, in this embodiment the processor has included three dots in this reduced version. Further explanation of the reduction of the full text is given below, in particular with reference to figure 6. Next, the user selects sundries on the main menu page 508, and the display is operated to present the sundries page 509. Like the main course page, the sundries page comprises further static instances rice, [], nan [] which link to respective rice and nan selection lists (on display pages 510 and 513). The user in this example has selected from both lists (display pages 511 and 512), and the result is shown in the resultant sundries page 514. The display then reverts back to show the main menu page 515. As can be seen from this page, there is again no available display page to show all the sundries choices in full. Hence a reduced version is shown. However, contrary to the reduced version of the main course 562, the text is not truncated this time. Instead, the term

B 4

sundries has been contracted by an elision and displayed as "sund's" 584, and the rice and nan selections 582 and 583 have been displayed in reduced size font 585.

[] Paragraph beginning at page 10, line 23 has been amended as follows:

Next, the user selects his desired side dish in the same manner (via display pages 516 and 517), and his selection is finally complete as shown in the filled in menu page 518. If appropriate, by selecting the back function, the user may be able to go to another page in which he can order his selection over the Internet.

[] Paragraph beginning at page 11, line 1 has been amended as follows:

B5

Figures 6a and 6b illustrate how the term main course [King Prawn Jalfrezi] may be shown in full format on the handset display. Firstly, the term is selected by the user, in this case by moving the cursor to the term shown in its reduced format. The processor may control operation of the display so that the full format of the item is shown if the cursor remains on the corresponding reduced format for a period (for example 3.5 seconds) or by the user actuating a specified key (e.g. star or hash). Likewise, the processor may cause the display to show the item in its full format until it receives a further user input, or it may cause the display to revert back to the previous page after a predetermined period.

[] Paragraph beginning at page 11, line 18 has been amended as follows:

Display pages 610 and 611 illustrate the same alternatives for the expanded format of the sundries selections.

B6

[Paragraph beginning at page 11, line 21 has been amended as follows:]

Display page 605 illustrates another example, in which both the main course and sundries reduced format items are selected (display page 604) and their consequential expanded versions are displayed together on display page 605.

[Paragraph beginning at page 12, line 7 has been amended as follows:]

All information in WML is organised into a collection of cards and decks. Cards specify one or more units of user interaction. A user navigates through a series of WML cards, reviews and contents of each, enters requested information, makes choices, and moves on to another card. The cards are grouped together into decks. A WML deck is similar to a hypertext mark up language page (HTML) in that it is identified by a URL and is the unit of content transmission.

B7

[Paragraphs beginning at page 12, line 25 and line 27 have been combined and amended as follows:]

For example, the display page 701 comprises static terms including static instances [] 711 and 712. These static instances are linked to corresponding react-to items. For example, the static instances 711 relating

B8

B8
to the first name is linked to a first name display page 702 in which the user can add his name using the handset's data editor. As in the example of figure 6, once the user has edited his name he can select the OK soft key to return to the info page, in which he will be able to view the item input (see display page 703). In other words, the input fields are not embedded to content as in HTML/WWW, but are presented as links [].

[] Paragraph beginning at page 15, line 10 has been amended as follows:

B9
If the user wishes to continue with the currency conversion, and chooses another currency to convert to, the user selects the option "converted to [DKK]:" 225, which becomes highlighted upon selection, and is shown in page 230. In the next page 235, a selection list of available currencies is displayed. The user selects e.g. USD 240, and selects the entry by selecting "Ok" 245. The next page 250 highlights the selected currency USD 255 to convert to. Thereafter, the user may select "Options" 260, which in this example once again activates the calculation of the currency conversion and the result "[USD]: 36,36" 265 is displayed with the selected information in the next layout 270.

[] Paragraph beginning at page 15, line 21 has been amended as follows:]

Figure 10 is an alternative service, but the same handset can be used as in the embodiment of Figure 9. The first four display pages are the same as for the currency converter and will thus not be described further. When the fifth display page is presented to the user he selects the White Pages option

(display page 135). The White Pages application provides a tool to search contact information on a specific person. Once selected, an access request is sent to the server, as indicated on the display page 155. The handset's processor interprets the incoming WML to provide a static instance 911 on the following display page 910. When selected this static instance links to an edit page 920. The user enters the search string, in this case Peter, and the main White Pages display page 930 is returned to, which indicates the search string. Upon instruction, an access request is sent to the server and a corresponding display page 940 is presented on the display. The search results are received by the handset and listed. The user browses to the desired item on page 950 and selects it (e.g. by rolling a roller key and then pressing it down to select it). Details of the person are displayed (pages 960 and 970). Details from these pages can be used in call handling as if they were stored in a conventional handset's phonebook (e.g. save, add to name, send message, call).

B9
Paragraph beginning at page 17, line 3 has been amended as follows:

B10
There may be several different combinations of sub-divisions. Two such examples are shown in Figure 11(b) and 11 (c). Figure 11(b) is a useful arrangement for static instance lists and selection lists, and Figure 11 (c) is useful for editing (e.g. input elements) and also for images. As will be appreciated, the fields for selection lists are only one display width long. Hence, it is expected that reduced versions of items will often appear in the fields C to F in particular.